

RADIO FREQUENCY MODULATOR

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TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates in general to the field of radio communications, and more specifically to a radio frequency modulator architecture suitable for any kind of phase or frequency modulation.

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BACKGROUND

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A traditional radio frequency (RF) transmitter (TX) architecture is shown in FIG. 1 which can be used to transmit a frequency or phase modulated signal. When designing an RF transmitter, the transmitter designer needs to deal with a troubling trade-off between the modulation bandwidth (BW) and the TX loop BW. To avoid any distortion in the modulated signal, the TX loop BW has to be designed to be much larger than the modulation BW. This requires a transmitter architecture having a large comparison frequency for the TX loop in order to minimize the spurious problem linked to the large bandwidth of the TX loop, as well as the critical noise response of the TX loop for the wide band noise (inside the TX loop BW itself).

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In U.S. Patent 5,953,895 a solution to the above noted problem is provided since in the approach described, the TX loop bandwidth and the modulation bandwidth are not related. The above noted patent attempts to solve the problem of distortion caused by the

transmission PLL on the modulation spectrum with a method referred to as two-point modulation. The approach described however suffers from a major drawback presented by the critical noise response caused by the additional modulation added after the loop filter (item 403 in FIG. 1). In fact, the adding of an extra signal (in this case just part of the modulation) just in front of the VCO and after the loop filter, adds extra noise that is not be filtered out by the TX loop.

The TX loop in a transmitter acts as a frequency translator and as a low pass filter for the modulating signal. To avoid any signal corruption it is important to keep the TX loop BW larger than the modulation BW. In addition, to be compliant with present day modulation standards, a very low noise PLL is required, making quite difficult its design and integration. A need thus exist for a modulation scheme that allows for narrowing of the TX loop BW to relax the spec of the TX loop as well as to allow for easier integration. Such a modulation scheme should provide for a stable and low noise modulator where the modulation bandwidth is uncorrelated to the TX loop bandwidth.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The features of the present invention, which are believed to be novel, are set forth with particularity in the appended claims. The invention, may best be understood by reference to the following description, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in the several figures of which like reference numerals identify like elements, and in which:

FIG. 1 shows a block diagram of prior art transmitter.

FIG. 2 shows a block diagram of a transmitter in accordance with the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

While the specification concludes with claims defining the features of the invention that are regarded as novel, it is believed that the invention will be better understood from a consideration of the following description in conjunction with the drawing figures, in which like reference numerals are carried forward.

A modulator architecture 200 is shown in FIG. 2 which provides for a stable and low noise modulator where the modulation bandwidth is uncorrelated to the TX loop bandwidth. In accordance with the invention, the output signal 228 coming out of the TX loop is demodulated by demodulator 208 and compared using comparator 206 with the modulating input signal 202. The output of the comparator 206 is then used to adjust a digital pre-emphasis filter 204. The digital pre-emphasis filter 204 avoids distortion of the modulating signal by providing a filter that has the inverse of the TX loop transfer function. The PLL (Tx loop) further includes a conventional phase/frequency detector and charge pump block 214, a low pass loop filter 216, oscillator 218 which in this embodiment is a voltage controlled oscillator (VCO), a filter 222 and divider 220.

The transfer function of the Tx loop of FIG. 2 is equal to:

$$T(s) = \frac{\frac{k_{\Phi} \bullet H(s) \bullet K_v}{s}}{1 + \frac{K_{\Phi} \bullet H(s) \bullet K_v}{N \bullet s}}$$

In the above transfer function, the transfer function of the filter 222 and of the mixer 224 are not included because these have no distortion effect. So in accordance with the invention, the transfer function of the pre-emphasis filter 204 should be set equal to:

5 $F(s) = \frac{1}{T(s)} .$

The approach provided by RF modulator 200 is inherently low noise since a narrow band can be selected for the TX loop which will also filter out the noise coming from the additional synthesizer 226 used to down convert the output signal 228. By using a digital pre-emphasis filter 204 as described above which has a filter characteristic

10 substantially equal to the inverse of the transfer function of the PLL loop, the preconditioning of the signal 202 can be done in an easy and controllable fashion. In addition, by using a digital pre-emphasis filter 204, analog components are minimized allowing for easier integration of the modulator 200. The parameters that determine the TX loop transfer function can change over process and temperature; therefore, trimming

15 of the pre-emphasis filter transfer function can be done in order to maintain the control over the accuracy of the modulation. Since in the preferred embodiment the pre-emphasis filter 204 is a digital filter it can be actively tuned by for example, a control circuit such as a controller (e.g., microprocessor or digital signal processor) to account for changes in the TX loop transfer function. The modulator 200 shown in FIG. 2 further includes a

conventional direct digital synthesizer (DDS) 210 having an input port for receiving the output of the pre-emphasis filter 204 and a filter 212 for filtering the output of the DDS 210 prior to presentation of the signal to the phase/frequency detector and charge pump block 214.

5 The present invention provides for a modulator and method for controlling the accuracy of the modulation by preconditioning the modulating signal in the digital domain using a controlled digital pre-emphasis filter. The modulator is stable and provides for low noise, and the modulation bandwidth is not correlated to the TX loop bandwidth.

10 While the preferred embodiments of the invention have been illustrated and described, it will be clear that the invention is not so limited. Numerous modifications, changes, variations, substitutions and equivalents will occur to those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention as defined by the appended claims. For example, although the present invention has been described in association with the architecture shown in FIG. 2, the invention is applicable to other
15 schemes that need the same kind of control on the modulating signal.